

AFRL-IF-WP-TR-1999-1528



**RAPID AVIONICS TEST MODIFICATION
CAPABILITY**

JOHN E. GUILIANO

**TASC, INC.
2555 UNIVERSITY BLVD.
FAIRBORN, OH 45324**

OCTOBER 1999

FINAL REPORT FOR PERIOD 04 JANUARY 1996 – 04 JANUARY 1999

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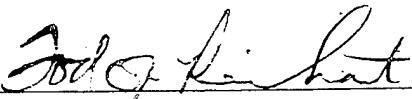
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TOD J. REINHART, Project Engineer
Embedded Information Systems Engineering Branch
AFRL/IFTA



KENNETH LITTLEJOHN, Team Leader
Embedded Information Systems Engineering Branch
AFRL/IFTA



JAMES S. WILLIAMSON, Chief
Embedded Information Systems Engineering Branch
AFRL/IFTA

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE OCTOBER 1999	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final, 01/04/1996 – 01/04/1999	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE RAPID AVIONICS TEST MODIFICATION CAPABILITY		5. FUNDING NUMBERS C: F33615-92-D-1052 PE: 69199 PN: OAFI TN: FT WU: 02	
6. AUTHOR(S) JOHN E. GUILIANO			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) TASC, INC. 2555 UNIVERSITY BLVD. FAIRBORN, OH 45324		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER PR-8290-FINAL	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) INFORMATION DIRECTORATE AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OH 45433-7334 POC: Tod Reinhart, AFRL/IFTA, (937) 255-6548 x3582		10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER AFRL-IF-WP-TR-1999-1528	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:			
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) This effort involves the research of identifying the Special Operation Forces (SOF) software/system support capabilities and requirements for the future support of SOF weapon systems. In addition, the development of a RATEMC Software Support and Test Program Set (TPS) development plan which provides a cost-effective approach for I-level maintenance for the SOF.			
14. SUBJECT TERMS Software Support, Test Program Set, Special Operation Forces I-level maintenance		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 70	
16. PRICE CODE			
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR
NSN 7540-01-280-5500			Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89) Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18 298-102

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1. INTRODUCTION

TASC completed its work on test program set development, automatic test equipment, field maturation testing, sustaining engineering, program support, and special studies for Special Operations Forces (SOF) requirements for intermediate and depot level maintenance support to the AC-130U, AC-130H, MC-130H, MH-53J, MH-60K, and CV-22 aircraft. Support was provided to the Integrated Product Development Teams as required for Automatic Test Equipment (ATE) and Test Program Sets (TPSSs) development, testing, and sustaining engineering support. TASC provided primary support to the Integration Program Office (ASC/LUN) and secondary support to Combat Talon II, MC-130H (ASC/LUM), Gunship, AC-130U (ASC/LUU), and Helicopter/CV-22 (ASC/LUH) Program Offices.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Special Operations Forces weapon systems are constantly undergoing revisions due to rapidly changing mission requirements and availability of new technologies to maintain system superiority. The rapid changes to the weapon systems and the operational requirements to make changes and support the new systems in the field severely tax the capabilities of traditional depot, intermediate, or organizational level Test Program Set (TPS) support assets for SOF. Research and development of new technology is required to leverage or enhance the TPS development capabilities of traditional standard test sets to meet the SOF needs for rapid TPS maintenance.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the effort is to support the government in implementing a Rapid Avionics Test Modification Capability. These tasks are required to support avionics platform Program Managers (PM) with unique frequently changing avionics testing requirements.

2. WORK PERFORMED

2.1 AN/ALQ-184 ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (ECM) POD CABLE TEST

Purpose — The Technical Information Memorandum (TIM) documented the development effort, development environment, and tool used to create the ALQ-184 electronic countermeasures (ECM) pod phase matched cable test capability for WR-ALC. This TIM describes the test interfaces and the interactions required by the test operator to perform calibration and test activities. These include: references to the power-up and power-down procedures for the host test station, pre-test calibration activities, calibration validation procedures, cable testing by selected part number, and printing and storing of cable test results. See Appendix A for further information about this TIM.

2.2 RADIO FREQUENCY MOBILE ELECTRONIC TEST SET (RFMETS)/DOWN SIZE TESTER (DST) COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS (CBA) AUTOMATIC TEST STATION COMPARISON STUDY

Purpose — The CBA was designed to aid in determining if United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) should continue to use the Radio Frequency Mobile Electronic Test Set (RFMETS) as the common deployable intermediate level avionics tester or if the proposed F-15 Down Sized Tester (DST) should replace the RFMETS.

Scope — The study was limited to a CBA of the RFMETS and the DST because these were the only candidate test systems that could meet Special Operations Forces (SOF) requirements.

Introduction — The study compared the use of the DST and the RFMETS in fulfilling the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) intermediate level avionics maintenance requirements. To assure that the CBA remained unbiased, actual data was used when available. Assumptions and statements of fact were reviewed and agreed to prior to the analysis. The measures of effectiveness included DoD acquisition, operation and support costs, ability to meet AFSOC workload demands, test system availability schedules, and SOF deployability needs. The most representative common set of units under test (UUTs) was selected from among existing avionics subsystems that both test sets were supporting or that they have been designed to

support. Actual information for each of the subsystems was used where available. An agreed upon model and factors were used to consolidate measures of effectiveness for each of the testers when actual information did not exist.

Methodology

Requirement Definition — During this phase, the comparison groundrules and assumptions were established. The objective was to conduct an unbiased comparison of the RFMETS and the DST by evaluating each of the test systems ability to test a common selection of LRUs. A common or derivative avionics subsystem that both test systems had been designed to support is the common LRUs of the APG-70 and APQ-180 radars. These radar subsystems offered an opportunity to exercise a large portion of the capabilities of each of the test systems using common test requirements. The DST is designed to support the APG-70 radar subsystem and the RFMETS supports the APQ-180 radar subsystem. Since the APQ-180 radar is used on the AC-130U aircraft and is a derivative of the APG-70 radar used on the F-15 weapon system, there are similarities in test requirements. Differences in test requirements between the two radar subsystems were noted and the impact of the differences highlighted. Using a single major subsystem as the basis of comparison was expected to yield a cost-effective result in a realistic timeframe. Other avionics subsystems that may have test requirements in common between the test systems were considered for incorporation in the comparison. A listing of all subsystems supported by each test system was provided to show the range and variety of the avionics subsystems supported.

Data Gathering — Data for each of the test systems was gathered to satisfy the comparison requirements. The complete list of avionics LRUs tested by each of the testers was collected for comparison (atch.1). The operational/deployment impact of each of the test systems was determined. The comparison of the selected LRU Test Program Sets (TPSs) was done in detail and included the setup and run time requirements, transportation and deployment footprint, size and weight, recurring and non-recurring cost and schedules, deployed operational requirements, and the test coverage for each of the LRUs.

Data Evaluation — The data collected for each test system was provided as information to the USSOCOM, AFSOC, San Antonio Air Logistic Center, DST and RFMETS Program

Offices. The DST and RFMETS data was validated by the DST and RFMETS Program Offices respectively to assure that it was complete and would contribute to an unbiased comparison.

Analysis — Actual data for each test system was used in the analysis. Differences in the data were evaluated and modeling was used where no actual data was available. The operation and support costs were evaluated using the Joint Advanced Strike Technology (JAST) Operating and Support Technology Evaluation (JOSTE) model. JOSTE is the latest evolution of the TASC family of LCC models that use the same computation algorithms as life cycle cost analyzer (LCCA) and standardization evaluation program (STEP). JOSTE was proposed for use in this study because it offers a flexible means of evaluating alternatives for life cycle cost impacts using a readily available personal computer (PC) environment. The JOSTE model is a Microsoft Windows hosted, PC based operating and supports cost and technology assessment program.

Study Recommendation — The analysis/study findings showed that the most cost effective test system to support the continued and new SOF requirements was the RFMETS based on the JOSTE model analysis. The rehost/development costs of TPSs to a new tester was cost prohibitive and the support structure in place could easily be expanded versus establishing a new support structure.

2.3 CV-22 SUPPORTABILITY STUDY

Purpose — The purpose of this study was to understand and analyze the common and unique maintenance requirements of the V-22, CV-22, and the MV-22 weapon systems. Particular emphasis was placed on understanding the needs and requirements of the Special Operations Forces (SOF) as the CV-22 weapon system is deployed.

Scope — The V-22 development program is managed by the Naval Air Systems Command at Crystal City, while the SOF peculiar equipment is funded by the Air Force through the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC), Hurlburt Field, Florida. The study included the available CV-22 avionics suite information in a database used to develop input files for alternative cost analysis using the JAST Operating and Support Technology Model (JOSTE), a Life Cycle Cost (LCC) model developed by TASC for the Joint Advanced Strike Technology Program.

Methodology — The study began with a review of the available documentation describing the requirements for the V-22 weapon system and the specific requirements for the CV-22 weapon system built to comply with the needs of the SOF community. Discussions were held with Program Office personnel at Crystal City to gain a clearer understanding of the avionics requirements described in the Operational Requirements Document for the weapon system. An information-gathering trip was made to Hurlburt Field, Florida to gain further insight into the avionics needs in the SOF environment. The avionics subsystem descriptions were compiled in a database used for entry into the JOSTE Model. The information was then used for what-if analyses of alternative support techniques and avionics configurations.

Study Assumptions/Guidelines — The Engineering, Manufacturing, and Development (EMD) phase of the V-22 is funded by the Navy, while production funding of the common MV-22 features will be assumed by the Air Force and funding for the unique hardware in the CV-22 will be assumed by the US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM).

Analysis Concept — JOSTE has been employed in this study because it offers a flexible means of evaluating alternatives for life cycle cost impacts using a readily available personal computer (PC) environment. The JOSTE model is a Microsoft Windows hosted, PC based operating and supports cost and technology assessment program. It was developed to evaluate the combined cost of acquiring and supporting next generation avionics systems. It assesses the costs associated with the supportability and sustainability of systems over their operational life. Cost comparisons can facilitate selection of avionics alternatives at the system and the subsystem levels. The model will also support technology cost forecasting using technology maturity levels and technology scaling factors. Since avionics alternative evaluations will be needed over an on-going basis in the future, the data was structured to permit the analyst to rapidly re-configure the model to run the analysis. The data has been compiled and maintained in a FileMaker Pro database designed to be readily expanded as data becomes available or changes as the program matures.

Study Recommendation — The study showed that the CV-22 aircraft possessed systems that could be supported with the METS/RFMETS automatic test stations. Existing TPSs could be

modified to provide the additional repair capability for common systems, while new TPSs would have to be developed for CV-22 SOF unique systems.

2.4 CALIBRATION AND MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY STUDY

Background — The Calibration and Measurement Requirements Summary (CMRS) is a three-category, contractor prepared summary of measurement parameters. The CMRS identifies all measurement requirements within a specific system or item of equipment (including Support equipment (SE) items) which must be measured or tested to ensure the system's operation is maintained within its specified limits. The CMRS further indicates the contractors proposed solutions to maintain the system parameters within stated limits. These data are provided to the Air Force, ensuring calibration supportability and planning.

The CMRS is made a contract deliverable by referencing the required language in the contract. Calibration is a necessary element of logistics support for Air Force weapon systems, subsystems, and Support Equipment (SE). For adequate calibration support to be available at the time and place it is needed, it must be considered early in the Acquisition process. Measurement parameters of new systems and equipment can generate requirements for Air Force or national standards. Developing such standards and the means to transfer their value can be a lengthy and costly process.

Acquisition agencies are required to ensure calibration support is considered during the planning for logistics support of their equipment. Most test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) acquired in support of new systems or subsystems is identified by the contractor through Logistics Support Analysis and CMRS. Because of a lack of funding or oversight during system acquisition, CMRSs are not always developed and/or provided.

Purpose — TASC was asked to investigate/study the possibility of developing software that could be used to develop a CMRS product after a system had already been acquired or to find out if software already existed. TASC approach was first to determine if there were any commercially available tools that would expedite data extract for expediting the manpower intensive task of manually extracting the TYPE I CMRS data and the components needed to develop the TYPE 3 data. TASC and the project officer reviewed two potential tools. The first

was a modified version of Galactic's Test Program Set (TPS) Instrument Command Extraction Tool (TICET). The tool was able to automatically extract absolute values but not tolerance data. Galactic's estimate for modifying their tool to extract variable data was not cost effective for this effort. The second tool reviewed was a GTT's (General Telephone & Telegraph) tool. Their design was sound but it was neither cost nor time effective for this effort. In both cases, neither product could be used to meet the Air Force requirements without major investment of time and money. A total development effort was also found not to be cost effective, compared to original cost estimates provided by the system developers. Another option that was looked at was extracting the data from electronic files using a database and associated software which could be developed within the cost and time constraints of this study. The program office provided all available files to TASC for review and started development of the database prototype. This process included a three-week effort to determine what portions of the effort could be hosted in MS Access database and what portions could not. The design and building of the database prototypes for this effort were completed. Review of the available MS Access functions revealed that it would be more cost effective to use MS Basic program because of the repetitive, multiple database queries, extraction, and mathematical operations required. During an interim briefing, government personnel directed that no further effort should be expended on the investigation/study, as no possible alternatives would be cost effective. In addition, much of the data required for generation of a CMRS was proprietary or not purchased during the acquisition phase of the program.

2.5 AIRCRAFT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (AMP)/COMMON AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE FOR PENETRATION (CAAP) ACQUISITION STRATEGY

Introduction — This tasking was concerned with defining a roadmap of activities that were required in order to arrive at a Milestone I decision for CAAP. Other tasking covered an independent assessment of the CAAP Acquisition Strategy. As a result of activities occurring at high levels in the Air Force and DoD the possibility of the Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) and CAAP being conducted together and at Wright-Patterson AFB surfaced. New tasking provided by ASC/LUN consisted of assessing the effort already being done on AMP and the acquisition strategy to be pursued by the AMP/CAAP combination. A particular activity covered during the tasking consisted of reviewing the CAAP Conceptual Design developed by

ASC/LUN. The Integrated Weapon System Support Program (IWSSP) contract awarded by ASC/LU was made to the Boeing Company with a support approach to build on the successful ongoing AC-130U Interim Contractor Support (ICS) organization by adding team members from industry and government. The industry team mates include: TRW, Manufacturing Technologies Inc., Ball Aerospace, MacAuley Brown, California Microwave Inc., Systems & Electronics, Inc., and Crestview Aerospace Corporation. Also, a business understanding has been signed with Warner Robins Air Logistics Center that provides Boeing-Air Force software systematic development (LY), C-130 core competencies partnering (LB), and defensive avionics integration support (LN). The understanding with WR-ALC also provides for cooperative usage of the Air Force Special Operations Forces Extendable Integrated Support Environment (EISE) facility at WR-ALC and the Boeing Software Integration Laboratory (SIL) at Fort Walton Beach, Florida. This contract will be used to support all SOF sustainment requirements.

Assessment of CAAP Acquisition Strategy — A roadmap of the activities defining an Acquisition Strategy for the CAAP program was under development during the time of this tasking. Due to the activities of higher authorities, discussed above, the CAAP acquisition was never completed. As a result of this effort, some useful ideas were developed which are discussed in subsequent sub-paragraphs.

Conceptual Design — A draft copy of the CAAP Conceptual Design developed by ASC/LUN team was reviewed during this period. The design was not reviewed in detail but several observations were noted. Overall the effort appears to be a sound technical treatment of integration of CAAP on SOF aircraft. There were portions that were not complete at the time of its review.

The material on the C-130U was incomplete and needs further effort. It was interesting to note that the C-130U does not consider the integration of the Low Probability of Intercept TF/TA. This was because the USSOCOM ORD does not list the TF/TA as a threshold requirement, only as an objective requirement for the C-130U. It would seem that this should be a threshold requirement on all SOF aircraft. It is suggested that this be considered in follow-on activities.

During this design investigation, the replacement of the AP-102A was not investigated. This processor has marginal growth capability and will become a key factor in any integration of AMP/CAAP capability on SOF aircraft. The most challenging replacement of the AP-102A will be on the AC-130U. This replacement leads to the question of how do you develop software to work on the new processor(s) and maintain all the current capability? The use of an Open System Architecture has been proposed but it is not clear from material reviewed as what programs have any experience in this area. The concept seems worthy of pursuit but this area needs to be considered high risk.

The CAAP Conceptual Design needs to be continued with the goal of developing a set of well-defined requirements, which can be used in either a combined AMP/CAAP program or a CAAP program alone. The surest and quickest way to create problems in any program is to start with poorly defined requirements and continue to make changes in requirements during development. ASC/LUN has a plan for the follow on effort and this should be pursued with the intent of establishing well defined requirements, replacement of the AP-102A, and identification of all interfaces with the AMP program. In addition, a thorough Risk Management analysis needs to be applied to this task.

Handbook Development — Using the material contained in the Defense Acquisition Deskbook (DAD) Version 2.4, a handbook for Risk Management and Acquisition Strategy were developed. These handbooks contain information from the DAD containing topical descriptions, procedures, mandatory and discretionary references, applicable training courses and discretionary practices in DoD and the Air Force. Each handbook has a table of contents indicating the topics covered in each section. In addition to the Risk Management and Acquisition Strategy volume, there is a volume, which contains DoDD 5000.1, and DoDD 5000.2-R. A large amount of the regulatory requirements pertaining to the acquisition process is contained in these two DoD Directives.

To indicate how the handbook can be used, an example follows. In the Table of Contents of Part I of the “ACQUISITION STRATEGY” volume under Tab 1 can be found the topic “Process Information.” The following information is found under this tab: An outline, which establishes a general model for managing a Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP); a

listing of recommended Program Management Courses; Mandatory references dealing with the acquisition process, discretionary references, which can be accessed from the computer exactly just like the mandatory references; and a discussion of the “General Acquisition Process.”

The reason that the “Process Information” topic was selected as an example was to point out information contained in the article “General Acquisition Process.” In this article, a table titled “Program Documentation for Milestone Reviews” lists the mandatory documentation required at each milestone review, source of the requirements (Statutory or Regulatory), who prepares the document, who approves/considers the document, and if the document has a mandatory format. This table is invaluable in the preparation of any acquisition strategy program and its required documentation.

Efforts are underway to see that all ASC/LUN personnel have accessed to the latest version of the DAD through their computers. If this is successful, then the information contained in the handbooks can be access directly through the computer and displayed on the monitor. Members of ASC/LUN will have the option to find information either by reading the handbook or viewing the material on the monitor.

Training — ASC/SYG PreAward Support Office (PASO) is an office at Wright-Patterson, with a multi-functional team of government and contractor personnel, dedicated to assisting ASC acquisition teams through the preaward process (Acquisition Strategy, Request for Proposal (RFP) Development and Source Selection). Training is offered by the PASO and it is tailored to the specific needs of each program team. The Acquisition Strategy Process Training consists of courses such as; An Overview of the Preaward Process, Statement of Objectives (SOO) Overview, Acquisition Strategy Planning Process, Test and Evaluation in the Preaward Process, Source Selection Planning Overview, and Cost as an Independent Variable (CAIV). In addition, they offer Competitive Program Workshops and Request for Proposal Training. One of the more important Workshops is the Initial Program Risk Assessment Workshop. The documents developed during this workshop are the Initial Draft Statement of Objectives, Evaluation Criteria Outline, and Instructions to Offerors, Outline and Program Risk Matrix. A course syllabus is located in the “ACQUISITION STRATEGY” Part II handbook.

Contact with the PASO office needs to occur as soon as the AMP/CAAP programs are assigned to ASC and the Working Level Integrated Product Team (WIPT) has been selected. The WIPT should be scheduled for all the Acquisition Strategy Process Training, Competitive Program Workshops, and Request for Proposal Training. The training should start as early as possible so that it is not delayed by the magnitude of the workload limiting the availability of team members. Contacts in the PASO office are Lt. Col. Kevin Rankin (937) 255-2763 and Mr. Robert Andrews (937) 255-2763. Mr. Andrews is the ASC/LU point of contact in PASO.

The PASO has developed a generic schedule program for both competitive and sole source procurements. These schedules run on Microsoft Project 4.0 and can be used, as a model by the acquisition team, in planning the activity needed to get to a given Milestone. The team can add or delete activities and change the amount of time to accomplish an activity based on the characteristic of the particular program. All the statutory and regulatory activities are included in the generic schedule. The program should be aware that the PASO is required at ASC to approve the RFP before it can be released to industry.

2.6 PROGRAM SUPPORT

Primary program support was provided to the Integration Program Office ASC/LUN in support to the following programs: Mobile Electronic Test Set (METS) and Radio Frequency Mobile Electronic Test Set (RFMETS) intermediate/depot level tester acquisition and modification programs, along with the acquisition of three additional RF sections. The Aircraft Radar Avionics Test Station (ARATS) intermediate level tester acquisition, Test Program Set (TPS) development involving several developers (Lockheed Martin Federal Systems, Systems and Electronics, Inc., TAMSCO, and DME Corp.). In addition, the AP-102A Mission Computer Depot repairs acquisition, MC-130H aircraft APQ-170 radar modification to the -423E/425 configurations, and the APQ-170 radar depot repair acquisition.

The intermediate level maintenance capability is comprised of the ARATS APQ-170 radar hot mock-up, METS and RFMETS test sets, Test Program Sets (consisting of Test Programs, Interface Test Adapters, and engineering/technical data) for selected groups of LRUs, ancillary equipment to augment test set capabilities, and engineering/technical data. The Intermediate-level (I-level) capability detects failures of the LRUs, isolates them to failed Shop

Replaceable Units (SRU), removes and replaces the failed SRU, and certifies the operational suitable of the LRU. The I-level capability supports LRUs from the AC-130U Gunship All Light Level Television (ALLTV), APQ-180 radar, displays, weapons control systems, and AIC-40 communications system; AC-130H, AIC-38 communications, displays, and weapons control systems; and the MC-130H APQ-170 radar system. The I-level capability is a mobile and, except for the ARTS, deployable on two pallets on support aircraft. While deployed, it operates in a double-wide NAVAIR shelter.

The Depot-level capability consists of TPSs, ancillary equipment, tools, and engineering/technical data for use with several existing depot test sets at WR-ALC along with software maintenance capabilities. The depot capability maintains selected SRUs and some LRUs that cannot be repaired in the field. The depot includes a set of the I-level capabilities. The depot capability detects failures in SRUs, isolates the failed components, removes and replaces the failed components, and certifies operational suitability of the SRU. The depot supports the majority of the systems identified at the I-level. The Automatic Test Equipment will be managed by SA-ALC and the aircraft UUTs will be managed by WR-ALC.

One of the major development efforts accomplished for support to ASC/LUN was the identification of all LRUs and SRUs being supported by the METS/RFMETS testers. This was accomplished by developing and maintaining a database that tracked all required information and part number rolls. This Excel spreadsheet example (Attachment 1) was developed/maintained by TASC and used by the MAJCOM, Program Offices, and supporting Air Logistics Centers to insure total subsystem support. In addition, a scheduling notebook (Attachment 2) was developed/maintained showing all the subsystems being supported, Government Furnished Equipment requirements, status, and location. The notebook also included schedules for each system being supported, funding information, listing of key personnel and other information required for successful completion of the program. This notebook became a value asset and key management tool for the program and over 80 individuals on distribution. TASC performed trade-off analysis, schedule analysis, and recommendations on contractor submitted schedules and prepared briefings as required.

Another area that was constantly under evaluation was that of rehosting the METS/RFMETS TPSs to other candidate automatic test stations. In fact, a separate study was conducted against the F-15 Down Size Tester as explained earlier in this report. In all cases, the rehosting of TPSs was too costly, as no software existed that would allow the conversion in a cost-effective manner, thus requiring full TPS development.

These are only some of the major areas that were supported by TASC during the period covered by this contract. This report can not be totally inclusive but provides the most important areas of study or support to ASC/LU.

3. CONCLUSION

During the period of this delivery order, many of the specific tasks and the extent of the support required was to implement a capability to baseline the many different development programs required to support the Special Operation Forces intermediate and depot level avionics testing requirements. Once this was accomplished, much of the effort was concentrated on supporting studies as outlined in the Statement of Work (SOW) paragraphs 3.1.1 through 3.1.4 and direct program management support.

The studies and support provided by this delivery order allowed ASC/LUN to accomplish the critical tasks necessary to support their customer in a timely and cost efficient manner. TASC helped solve many of the day-to-day and long-term problems facing ACS/LUN by recommending alternative solutions; identifying potential problem areas while providing recommended solutions, providing experience in program management, operations, and support cost benefit analysis; and providing comparison studies.

APPENDIX A
TECHNICAL INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

Technical Information Memorandum

LITTON
TASC

<i>To:</i>	<i>TIM No.</i>
Commander Warner Robins Air Logistics Center Robins AFB, GA 31098 Attention: Mr. Mark Leslein	<i>Date:</i> June 1998 <i>Contract No.</i> F33615 -92-D- 1052
	<i>From:</i> Michael H. Nichols
<i>Program:</i> Rapid Avionics Test Modification Capability (RATEMC)	<i>Approval:</i> C.J. Debeljak
<i>Subject:</i> AN/ALQ-184 ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (ECM) POD CABLE TEST	

ABSTRACT

This Technical Information Memorandum (TIM) documents the development effort, development environment, and tools used to create the ALQ-184 electronic countermeasures (ECM) pod phase matched cable test capability for WR-ALC/LNXEJ. This capability was developed under the Rapid Avionics Test Modification Capability (RATEMC) deliver order of the Avionics Software Technology Support (ASTS) contract (F33615-92-D-1052) with Wright Laboratories Hardware and Software division. Additionally, this TIM describes the test interfaces and the interactions required by the test operator to perform calibration and test activities. These include: references to the power-up and power-down procedures for the host test station, pre-test calibration activities, calibration validation procedure, cable testing by selected part number, and printing and storing of cable test results.

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1. BACKGROUND

The modification of test specifications or the addition of new test requirements into an existing automated test system (ATS) requires a software development effort that is time consuming and expensive. TASC developed re-configurable software during the Traveling Wave Tube (TWT) Automated Test Station (TATS II) Version II development program for WR-ALC/LN. This software suite, the Microwave Component Analysis and Test Software (MiCATS™), includes several tools that enable rapid modification of the software and the data files used to define the operation of the software. Combined with a robust set of test editors, MiCATS™ enables the software maintainer to rapidly prototype new test and measurement capabilities. Utilizing generalized test algorithms as templates for developing new tests or the editors to modify or create new test requirements, WR-ALC/LN selected the MiCATS™ as the development system of choice to acquire a test capability for the ALQ-184 ECM Pod phased-matched cables.

2. SCOPE

WR-ALC/LN needed the ALQ-184 ECM pod phased-matched cable test capability developed rapidly to meet program milestones and desired a cost-effective solution that would also provide growth for future requirements. This test capability included Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) testing, insertion loss testing, electrical length or phase testing, and the ability to track phase for sets of cables. TASC was to develop this capability within 30 to 60 days and be able to test several different cable lengths, each with its own VSWR, phase, and insertion loss requirements. Utilizing the MiCATS™ test develop suite, TASC would build prototype tests to meet these requirements by modifying exiting tests and using the editors to create the various test limits files for the cable specifications.

3. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CABLE TESTS

Using specification data provided by WR-ALC/LN in the Times Microwave Systems Acceptance Test Plan (ATP) for cable assemblies, manufactured by Times Microwave Systems per Raytheon drawing 1038372 and 1038373, dated 29 March 1996, TASC developed the required tests and associated test limit files using the MiCATS™ development suite. The development effort spanned five weeks and this included software re-configuration, calibration procedures development, test limit files creation, verification and validation, integration testing, sell off to the WR-ALC/LN customer, test of approximately 100 cables, and development of cable test procedures and reports. The process for developing Test Program Sets (TPSs) for the various cables, four different cable types, is delineated in the following paragraphs.

3.1 Software Reconfiguration

While the MiCATS™ development suite included several of the test programs required to support this effort, the VSWR and phase matching programs had to be developed. By utilizing software components within the MiCATS™ development library, TASC was able to prototype these new programs within two weeks. Once they were developed, associated test editors were fabricated using legacy components within the MiCATS™ software assets library. Once the basic programs and editors were developed, the MiCATS™ editing environment was used extensively to create specific TPSs for the various cables. The cable testing required that we have the ability to perform phase, VSWR, and insertion loss testing. To maximize the utility of the test programs and minimize the impact on the TATS II, TASC hosted the entire set of cable tests on the Vector Network Analyzer, which is currently used to test ALQ-184 TWT phase only. Therefore, we gained more utility from this instrument and allowed testing to be conducted on the VNA without interfering with other testing activities, if desired. The four primary tests are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) Test performs a forward and reverse measurement of reflected input signal and compares the measured amount to the maximum allowable amount for each cable. Refer to Figure 3-1 for discussions concerning the operation of the VSWR Test.

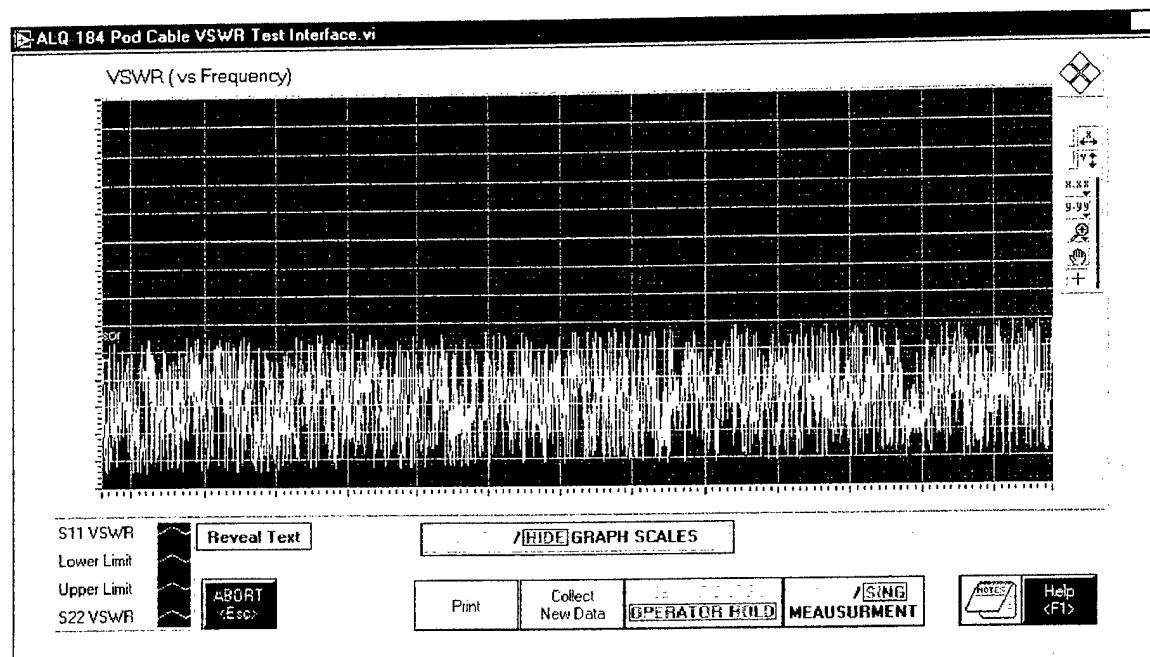


Figure 3-1 VSWR Test Interface

The VSWR Interface Panel has a large graph that depicts the measured forward and reverse VSWR for the cable under test (CUT). The yellow plot represents forward VSWR and the purple plot represents reverse VSWR. The VSWR Interface Panel has several user controls located on it. Since many of these controls are standardized, they will be labeled and function exactly the same on other interface panels. For this reason, they will be discussed once in this section and not repeated in other sections. To the top right side of the graph are the graph controls. These controls are used to manipulate the graph display and include: X and Y manual and auto scale controls, magnifying glass, pointer, and paging (+) capability. The graph legend in the lower left corner provides a color-coded display of the various plots used on the VSWR Graph. Across the bottom of the interface panel are the

test interface operator options. The first is the ABORT option, which activates the global test abort. If in a driven sequence the next test in the sequence will automatically execute. The SHOW/HIDE GRAPH SCALES option allows the operator turn on and off the graph scales for the currently displayed graph. This option is useful if the values for the test are classified. The REVEAL/HIDE TEXT option allows the operator to toggle between a graphical display or a textual-based test report. The PRINT option allows the operator to send the graph of the test results to the default system printer. The COLLECT NEW DATA option allows the operator to force the test to collect new test data. The TEST PROCEED/OPERATOR HOLD option allows the operator to toggle between automatic test proceed after collecting and displaying results or operator hold mode which allows the operator to interact with the test interface panel. The CONT/SING MEASUREMENT option allows the operator to set the test to collect a single set of data (default) or continuously collect and display new data. The NOTES option allows the operator to launch the interactive NOTE TOOL for entering data into test specific, test sequence peculiar, or personal files. The HELP option allows the operator to enable/disable the on-line help capability that explains the various controls and indicators located on the test interface panel. All of these controls are standard controls that appear throughout the interfaces within the ALQ-184 Cable Test software.

The Phase Test measures the electrical length of the CUT and compares it to the expected electrical length and displays the results in phase relative to the desired length. The Phase Test uses the actual electrical length of the individual cables to test each of the cables. Since the electrical length difference desired between the CUT and the electrical length standard is zero, the tolerance is applied around a zero level. Therefore, an upper and lower maximum allowable phase is displayed as solid red lines at the minimum and maximum levels. Reference the Phase Test interface panel during discussions that follow. The graph displays the measured phase value referenced to zero or the desired electrical length. The graph controls are standard and control the display as described in the VSWR Test.

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In Figure 3-2, the user controls on the Phase Test Interface Panel are the same as the VSWR test.

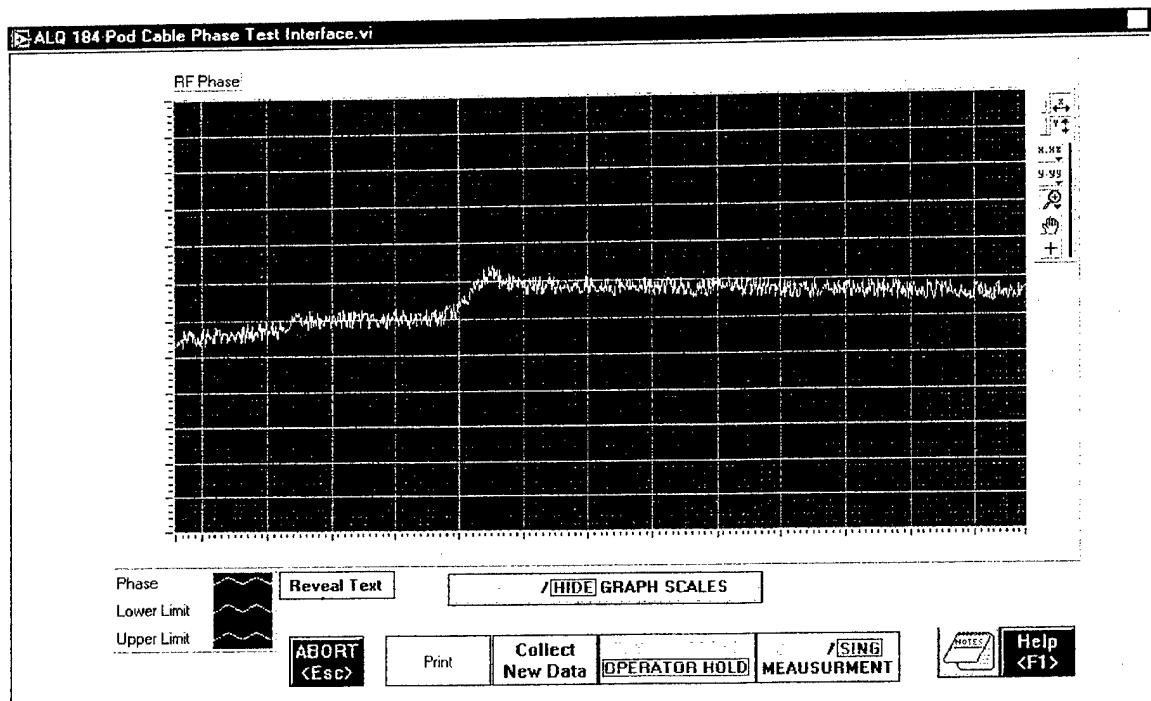


Figure 3-2 Phase Test Interface Panel

The Insertion Loss Test is designed to measure the loss of the CUT over the designated frequency range and compare it to the maximum allowable loss for the cable. Since the cable loss is only a maximum amount of negative loss, the test displays only one parameter line, which represent the maximum loss at each of the corresponding frequency within the applicable frequency band. The Insertion Loss Test takes a reading of the path loss with no CUT installed during the calibration and then takes an identical reading with the CUT installed and determines the loss associated with only the CUT. The Insertion Loss Test Interface Panel is displayed in Figure 3-3. The controls are the same as for the VSWR Test Interface Panel.

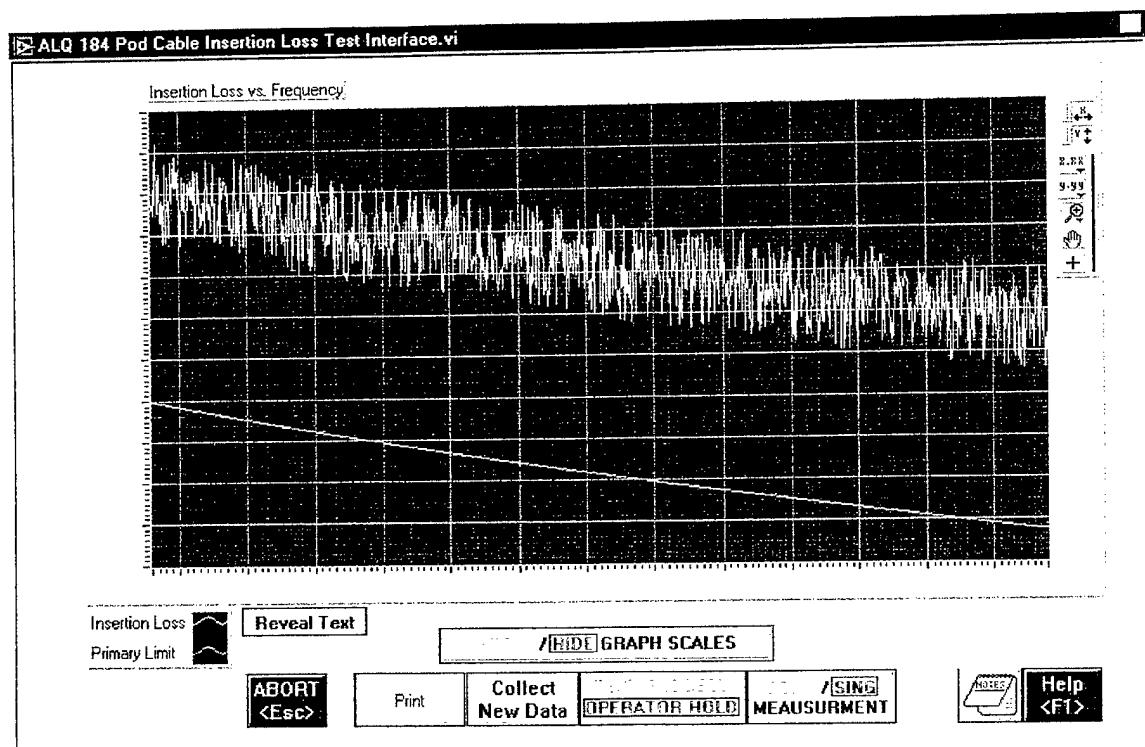


Figure 3-3 Insertion Loss Test Interface Panel

The ALQ-184 Cable Test Post Run Interface Panel represents a collection of all three test types displayed on a single interface panel. This allows the operator and opportunity to view entire cable performance from a single interface. The three graphs represent the VSWR, Phase, and Insertion Loss plot for the current CUT. Additionally, this panel enables some higher level functions to be performed. The first is the PRINT option. The PRINT option enables a selection interface that provides the operator printing options. The operator may print all plots, the default, or select to print only those plots of choice. This panel is also used to invoke the Phase Tracking Test, which is another display option included as part of the post-run activities. The remaining options presented on the post-run interface panel are standard controls and indicators that have been discussed previously. To activate the Phase Tracking Test, select the PHASE TRACKING option on the interface panel and the Phase Tracking Interface Panel will appear. This interface panel is discussed in the following paragraphs.

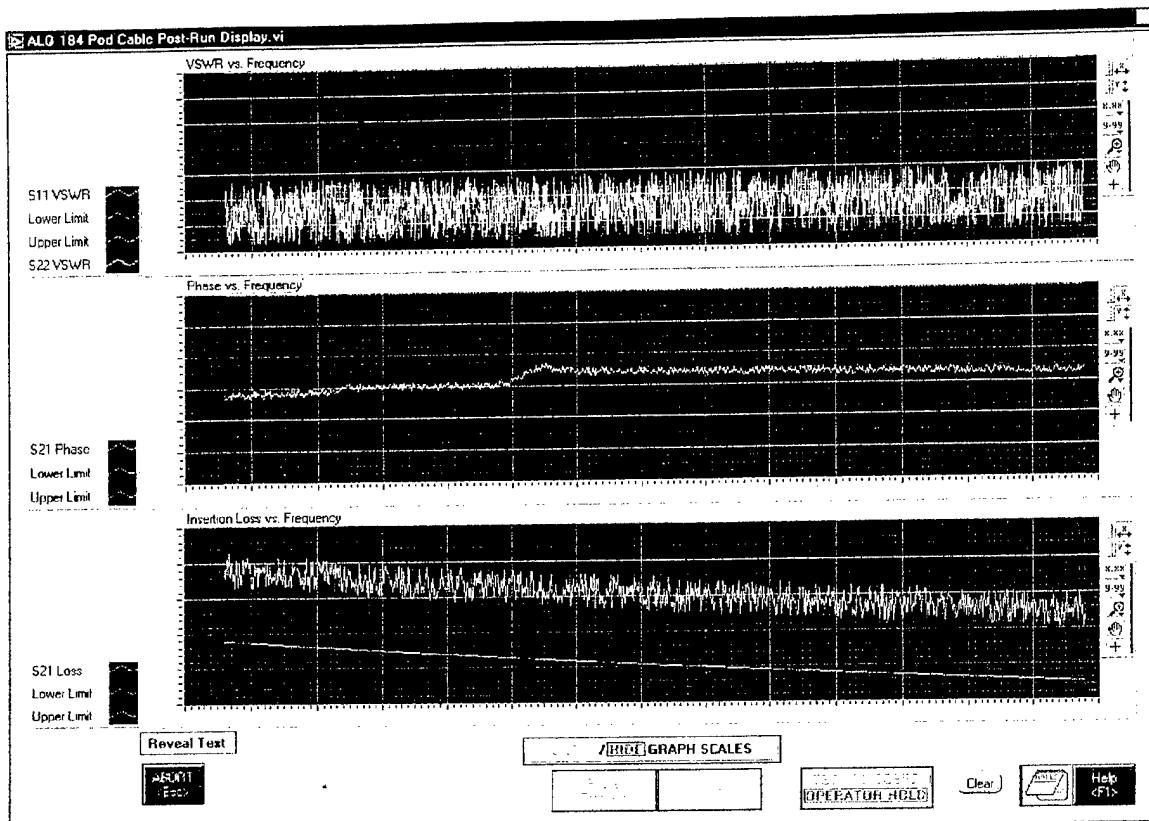


Figure 3-4 Post-Run Interface Panel

The Phase Tracking Test collects phase plots from the current group of cables. Each plot is assigned a plot number which corresponds to the order in which the plots were collected. Additionally, the maximum phase difference is displayed in the phase tracking plot at the top. The Phase Tracking Test compares the phase values of the individual cable plots at all frequencies across the desired frequency band and finds the single frequency point at which the greatest phase difference for all cable plots occurs. This is represented on the Phase Tracking Plot as a relative difference value. Since the only tolerance for the Phase Tracking Test is a not-to-exceed value, the plot displays a maximum difference limit line only. If the electrical or phase length of the cable is shorter than the desired length, this is interpreted as a negative phase value which is relatively more distant from the most positive or longest electrical length cable than all other positive length cables. Therefore, all tracking measurements are displayed as a relative phase difference, depicted as a positive value.

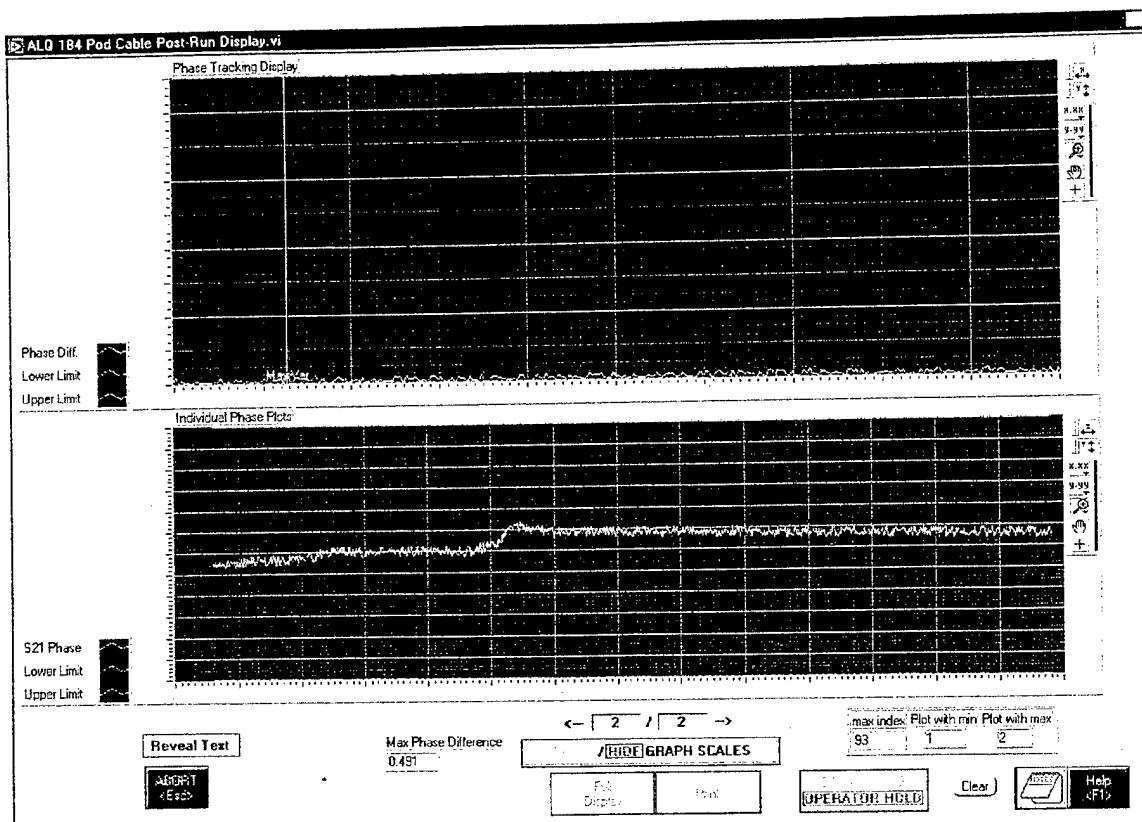


Figure 3-5 Phase Tracking Test Interface Panel

The Phase Tracking Test Interface Panel has numerous test specific user controls. The Max Phase Difference indicator displays the relative value representing the maximum phase difference of all cables current included in the Phase Tracking Test array. Above the SHOW/HIDE GRAPH SCALES option is plot selected/number of available plots indicator. The operator intuitively knows how many plots are stored within the current Phase Tracking Test array by the number of plots listed on the right. The number on the left indicates the currently displayed phase plot number. Remember this plot number is assigned by the order in which the phase plot data was collected. To sequence through the available phase plots and view the plot graphically, select the left arrow (\leftarrow) to sequence down in the array and the right arrow (\rightarrow) to sequence up. The on-panel textual display, blue text, lets the operator know when the first or last plot is reached within the Phase Tracking Test array. The box located above the TEST PROCEED/OPERATOR HOLD option contains information

pertinent to the Phase Tracking Test array. The Max Index indicator contains the number of indices within the current Phase Tracking Test array. The plot with MIN and plot with MAX values indicate the position within the array of the plots that have the greatest phase difference or those two plots currently defining the maximum and minimum for the Phase Tracking measurement. By viewing these two plots, the operator can verify the minimum and maximum phase values for the Phase Tracking Test. Finally, the CLEAR option is used to clear the plots currently stored within the Phase Tracking Test array. The operator should ensure all current phase tracking plots are saved or no longer required before selecting this option. Once this option is selected, all of the plot data for the applicable cable testing will be lost and is not recoverable.

The cable test data, including the phase tracking data, can be saved by using the applicable TEST EXECUTIVE AND RESULTS TOOL options prior to executing the CLEAR option from the Phase Tracking Test Interface Panel. To print the current cable's Test Sequence Report, select the Print option from the Test Executive Interface Panel before starting the next cable sequence. To print an entire set of cable test report, select the Results Tool option from the Test Executive Interface Panel. Then select the Print option from the Results Tool Interface Panel. To save the current Results File, select the Save option from the File window area on the Results Tool Interface Panel. Then save the file as whatever file name and file extension is desired.

To test additional cables after the cable test sequence is complete, select the TEST UUT option of the Test Executive Interface Panel. To ensure the cable is connected properly prior to executing the test, view the Vector Network Analyzer display and tighten, torque, or loosen the cable connects as required to achieve the flattest display results as near the center graticule as possible prior to executing the tests following the connection instructions. This process is repeated for each cable within the set.

To ensure the most accurate results, the input / output cables should be re-calibrated periodically. This can be accomplished between cable sets or about every two hours of test to ensure the best possible test results.

3.2 TPS File Development From System Specifications

The MiCATS™ editing environment is the heart of the RATEMC. It allows the developer to create operator instructions, device specific limit files, link these limits to generalized test programs, correlate the various files associated with the tests types, and perform validation of test parametric data using the graphical editing tools. This consists of a set of editing tools tied to the LabVIEW/ MiCATS™ Test Executive via the Test Sequence Editor. By selecting the EDIT option from the LabVIEW/MiCATS Test Executive Interface, the Test Sequence Editor is launched. Within the Test Sequence Editor is an option to edit the test VI. This option launches the various MiCATS™ Test Editors. Each test type has associated editors depending on the types of data required for the test type. For example, a Gain Test may require wide-band curve data to specify such requirements as drive level, upper gain limit, lower gain limit, operator instruction and various other test requirements. By selecting the EDIT TEST option from the LabVIEW/ MiCATS™ Test Sequence Editor, the edit options menu is presented as illustrated in Figure 3-6. By selecting the various options from the Test Edit Menu, the developer can open the test VI or the various editors associated with a particular test type.

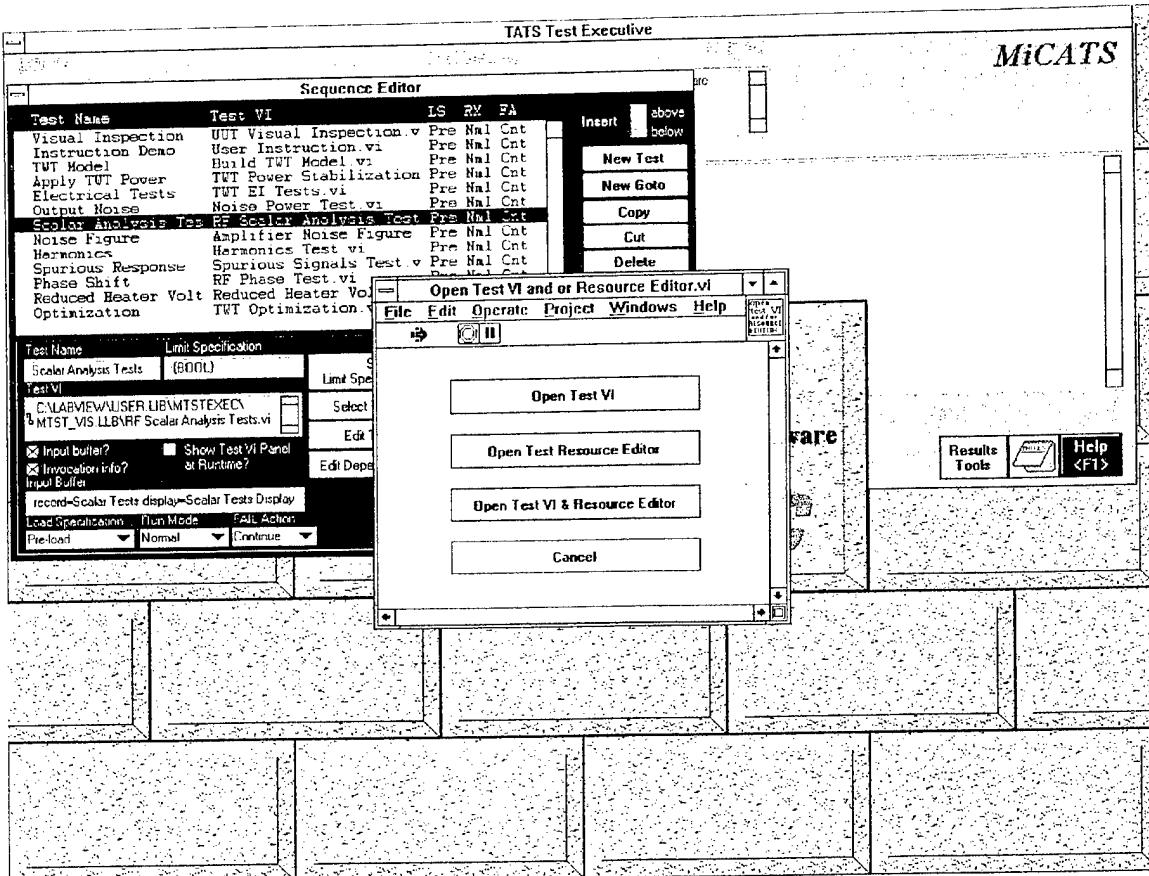


Figure 3-6 Test Sequence Editor's Test Edit Menu

After selecting the desired editing option, the individual editors will be opened allowing the software maintainer to create or edit test data. The test data editors consist of many editors that are linked to the various tests by the MiCATS™ Test Editor. This linking allows the individual tests to use numerous editors of varying types.

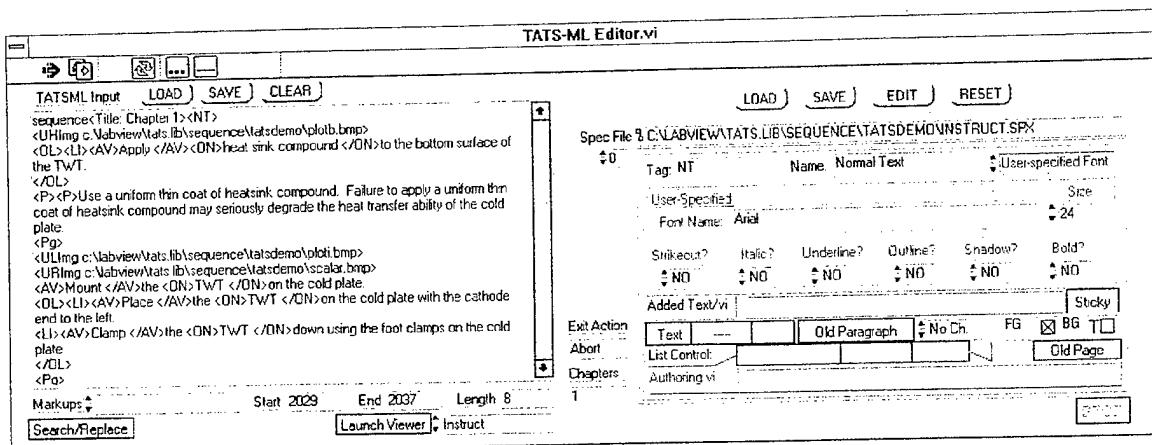


Figure 3-7 TML Editor

3.3 Developing A TPS Using The MiCATS™ Development Environment

First, the developer would use the Test Sequence Editor and the MiCATS™ Test Editor to define the tests needed within the device specific Test Sequence. Once the test sequence is developed, the required general test programs or VIs would be linked to the tests within the sequence using the Test Sequence Editor. An input buffer would be defined to indicate the location of the resource files to be used for each test within the sequence. The MiCATS™ Test Executive uses the input buffers to load the required resources during Test Executive initialization. Then, the individual test requirements identified by the user and the specific device specification would be developed using the applicable test editors.

Since the test may require the end user to perform certain set-up functions, the Textual Mark-up Language (TML) Editor would be used to develop standardized instruction sets for executing the test. Refer to Figure 3-7. The TML Editor uses standard textual input files, for example, Microsoft Word, to create test set up and execution instructions. These instructions are displayed in a standard format, using limited color coding to effectively convey operator interactions during test execution. Each unique test sequence has an associated instruction “book” file. Within the “book” files are chapters that relate to the individual tests within the sequence that use instructions. Within each chapter are pages that relate directly to instruction pages. These instruction pages contain the actual color-coded

instructions that the operator will view and pointers to any graphics that may be required to convey complex or highly interactive test set-ups. The graphics displays are presented as either upper half, upper right, or upper left bitmap images. The desired TML specification is loaded into the TML Editor from previously created files, allowing the developer to use unique mark-up specifications depending on user specific requirements. Once the TML files and the bitmap inks are embedded, the sequence specific TML file is saved in the desired sequence directory structure.

The remaining data within a Test Program Set (TPS) will consist of all the files required for the MiCATS™ test sequence to perform the desired test functions. Device specific specifications are used to create the various test limits files for the required tests. For example, a gain test would require input and output specification files to define the limits to which a generic Gain Test would perform within the required TPS. This can consist of many different requirements depending on the device to be tested, the device test requirements, and the user's test requirements. Therefore, a general description of gain test requirements are presented to provide an idea of the complexity of the interaction of the various components that are used to construct a gain test for a specific device. The Gain Test Editor would be launched from the Sequence Editor's Test Edit menu. Figure 3-8 shows a simplistic set of limit curves associated with a gain test. Each curve represents an input or output test requirement and the individual curves specify the test limits for each of these requirements. The ability to tie together all of these complex interactions into a uniform editing tool significantly simplifies the development process for a truly complex set of tests that have numerous dependencies and myriad data associated with them. The Gain Test Editor identifies for the developer all of the tests that must be performed, the interactions between these tests, and the ability to develop or edit the data associated with these requirements in a controlled environment. This makes the editor concept a very valuable tool for the developer and maintainer, but the editing environment does not end here.

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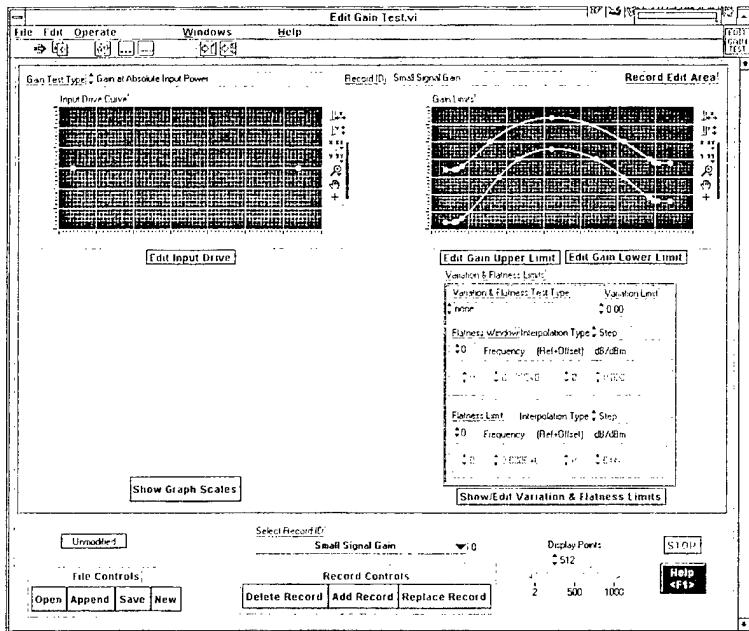


Figure 3-8 Gain Test Editor

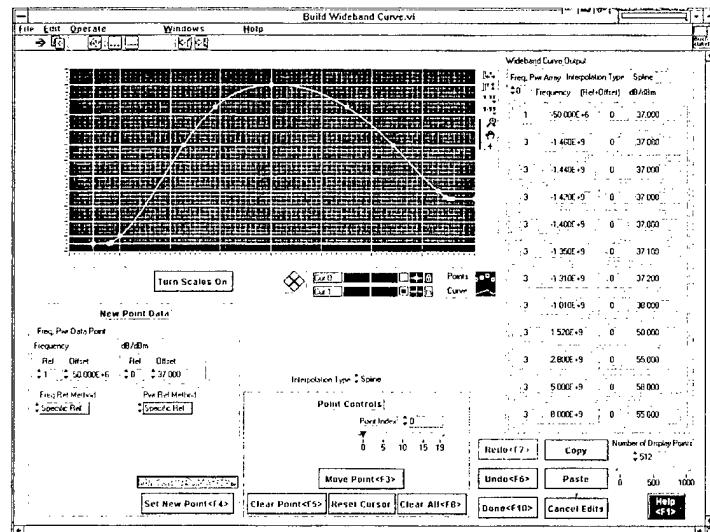


Figure 3-9 Wide Band Curve Editor

Robust correlation tools are integrated into the editing environment. The correlation tools automatically perform data integrity checks and look for the natural relationships that should be present in this complex series of tests. If items are reversed, missing, or

corrupted, the correlation tools will identify these errors to the developer. As each of the test specific requirements is entered, they use a standard graphical or data structure editor. The data structure can be used if numerical specification data is to be entered directly. However, if the requirements are flexible and a more intuitive method of creating the specification files are desired, we have included a "drag and drop" type of graphical editor, the Wide-Band Curve Editor in Figure 3-9. By minimizing the variation of editor types, we are able to lessen the software maintainer's burden while improving the editing environment. This minimizes the amount of software required to support development of individual test requirements while supporting maximum reuse of test development assets.

Finally, the instrumentation used to perform testing varies from user to user and test station to test station. Therefore, the MiCATS™ software utilizes a Data Driven Driver that eliminates the need to develop driver software when the instrumentation changes. By managing the instrument specific data with the Data Driven Driver Resource Editor, the need to develop new driver software, typically encountered with other development strategies, is eliminated in the MiCATS™ development environment. This enabled us to rapidly adapt to and use additional capabilities from the Vector Network Analyzer without the requirement to build additional driver software.

4. ALQ-184 CABLE TEST REPORTS

During execution of the ALQ-184 Cable Test software for WR-ALC/LNXEJ we collected cable test data and numerous cable sets containing 8 to 16 cables per set. The report data for each of these cables is included in Appendix 1. These reports are generated by the test sequence reporting method and the Result Tool method. Additionally, all cable test data has been saved and provided in electronic form with the ALQ-184 Cable Test software.

5. CONCLUSION

By employing a more flexible design concept, component-based algorithm development practices, and sound software development principles, a once insurmountable problem has been solved. TASC and their Air Force partners, WR-ALC/LN and the Wright Laboratories Hardware and Software Division, have solved the scalable microwave test challenge and created RATEMC compatible applications using the development tools. The time and cost reductions associated with applications development utilizing scalable MiCATS™ software technology is very significant and sets the precedence for all future software development activities.

6. ALQ-184 Cable Test Results

Traveling Wave Probe Test Result

Test Name	SubTest Name	Result/Comment	Measured Value	Compassion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT							
Test Sequence		C:\AB\UWTH\SEQUENCE\GULLIVER\CU_001					
Date/Time		2019-01-10 12:30:00					
Date:	10/01/2019						
Int:	123 AN						
Opertor:	None						
Operating Level:	Crucifer						
.....						
Job Information							
Fstl Kontr:	CIVV High						
Vender:	None						
MSN:							
Item Description:	Memory Pin in Cal Validation						
System:							
KUC:							
Send Number	ICH						
First Name							
SetID							
Kulen Date:							
HW/NAL:							
Tag No.							
Renamed Item:							
Infectien Aanleid:							
Cantillion Code							
QcSpecify							
TEST RESULT:	JULI PASSED						
TEST RESULTS							
WIC Einig	Setup						
WIA OSL 12 Item Cal	Setup						
WNA Test	Pass						
S11 VSWR Minumum with load	Pass						
S11 VSWR Maxumum without frequency XFS	None						
S12 VSWR Minumum with load	Pass						
S12 VSWR Maxumum without frequency XFS	None						
Phase Test	Pass						
Cal Validation Phase Minimum without load	Pass						
Cal Validation Phase Maximum without frequency XFS	None						
Cal Validation Phase Maximum without load	Pass						
Cal Validation Phase Maximum without frequency XFS	None						
Harmonic Test Test	Pass						
Cal Validation Infection Test Minumum without load	Pass						
Cal Validation Infection Test Minumum without frequency XFS	None						
Phase Inact.1	Setup						
EXECUTION TIME							
PrintRun Execution Int:	00 01 14						
PrintRun Execution Int:	00 01 15						
Total Test Execution Int:	00 01 24						
Total WLT Execution Int:	00 00 19						
Overhead:	00 00 00 00						
	00 00 00 00						

TWS
Travelling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Name	Budget Home	Result/Comments	Measured Value	Compliance	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT		CALIBRATED SOURCE WITH GAIN (C64114)					
Test Sequence:							
Description:							
Date:							
Line:	WAB						
Time:	9:31 AM						
Site:	site1						
Operating Level:	TestOp1						
Tool Information:							
Part Number:	(031312) 1						
Variant:	limits						
HSN:							
Item Description:							
System:	Cal Assembly						
WUC:	AQD 114						
Stand Number:	2011						
Type Part:	ICN						
FRD:							
Where Dist:							
How Man:	LOW MAN						
Log No.:							
Reviewed By:	Alfredo Fian						
Inspection Authority:							
Condition Code:							
Observatory:							
TEST 01 SUT 1		OUT OF RANGE		FAIL			
1111111111111111							
HEC Edit	SKIP						
VIA OSC 12. Iron Cat	SKIP						
VSWR Test	SKIP						
S11 VSWR Minimum allowed	PASS						
S11 VSWR Maximum allowed frequency 500	None						
S12 VSWR Minimum allowed	PASS						
S12 VSWR Maximum allowed frequency 500	None						
Print Test	FAIL						
(031312) 1 Phase Minimum allowed	FAIL						
(031312) 1 Phase Minimum and limit frequency 500	None						
(031312) 1 Phase Maximum allowed	FAIL						
(031312) 1 Phase Maximum and limit Frequency 500	None						
Insulation Loss Test	FAIL						
(031312) 1 Insulation loss Minimum allowed	None						
(031312) 1 Insulation loss Maximum allowed frequency 500	None						
Print Test	SKIP						
EXECUTION TIME							
Initial Execution Time:							
Total Execution Time:	0.000510s						
Total Test Execution Time:	0.000317s						
Total Null Execution Time:	0.000114s						
Overall:	0.000114s						

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Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Name	Module Name	Result/Comment	Measured Value	Completion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT							
Test Sequence:							
Designation:	CW VSWR & Output Power vs Frequency Test						
Date:	11/10/09						
Line:	9.3 AWG						
Operator:	mlm						
Operating Level:	development						
001 Initial test							/
Fault Counter:	0000000000000000						
Vendor:	1010111111111111						
HSN:	0000000000000000						
Line Description:	Fab4 Assembly						
Station:	AQ101						
WUC:							
Serial Number:	00020						
ICAN:							
IP&S Model:							
SFR:							
Acq Disc:							
HOM WAT:							
TAC:							
Removed from:							
Inpection Audit:							
Classification Code:							
Disposition:							
TEST RESULT:	PASS						
TEST #40118							
WUC Error:	SKIP						
VNA QSL 12.1cm CW	SKIP						
VNA R141	PASS						
S11 VSWR Minimum w/10dB	PASS						
S11 VSWR Maximum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
S21 VSWR Maximum w/10dB	PASS						
S21 VSWR Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
F1011 Test	PASS						
(01011111) 1 Phase Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
(01011111) 1 Phase Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
(01011111) 1 Phase Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
(01011111) 1 Phase Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
Initialization Test	PASS						
(01011111) Initialization Test Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
(01011111) Initialization Test Minimum w/min frequency X10	PASS						
Trans. Leaching	SKIP						
EXECUTION TIME							
First Run Execution time:							
Partial Run Execution time:							
Total Fault Execution time:							
Total WUC Execution time:							
Overhead:							
00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:05:43:5						
00:00:05:41:2							
00:01:19							
00:01:18							
0:23:10:01:18							

Test Name	Brief Name	Result/Comment	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT							
Test Sequence:		Quarantine required before continuing test					
Dating date:							
Date:							
Time:							
Operator:							
Operating level:							
.....							
UUT Information							
Pull Number:							
Version:							
HSN:							
Item Description:							
System:							
MNC:							
Serial Number:							
JCH:							
TPB Model:							
SAD:							
Power Out:							
LOW MAT:							
Eq No.:							
Received From:							
Installation Activity:							
Condition Code:							
Discrepancy:							
Test Result:		UUT PASSED		PASS			
TEST RESULTS							
WRC Test:							
VNA OUT TO IN. Co.							
VSWR Test							
.....							
SEL VSWR Minumum with limit							
SEL VSWR Maximum with limit							
SEL VSWR Minimum with limit frequency KFS							
SEL VSWR Maximum with limit frequency KFS							
\$22 VSWR Minimum with limit frequency KFS							
\$22 VSWR Maximum with limit frequency KFS							
Phase Test							
(03132) 1 Phase Minimum with limit							
(03132) 1 Phase Maximum with limit							
(03132) 1 Phase Minimum Frequency KFS							
(03132) 1 Phase Maximum Frequency KFS							
Insertion Loss Test							
(03032) 1 Insertion Loss Minimum with limit Frequency KFS							
(03032) 1 Insertion Loss Maximum with limit Frequency KFS							
Thru Testing							
EXECUTION TIME							
Run Execution time:							
Post Run Execution time:							
Initial Test Execution time:							
Initial UUT Test time:							
Overall total:							

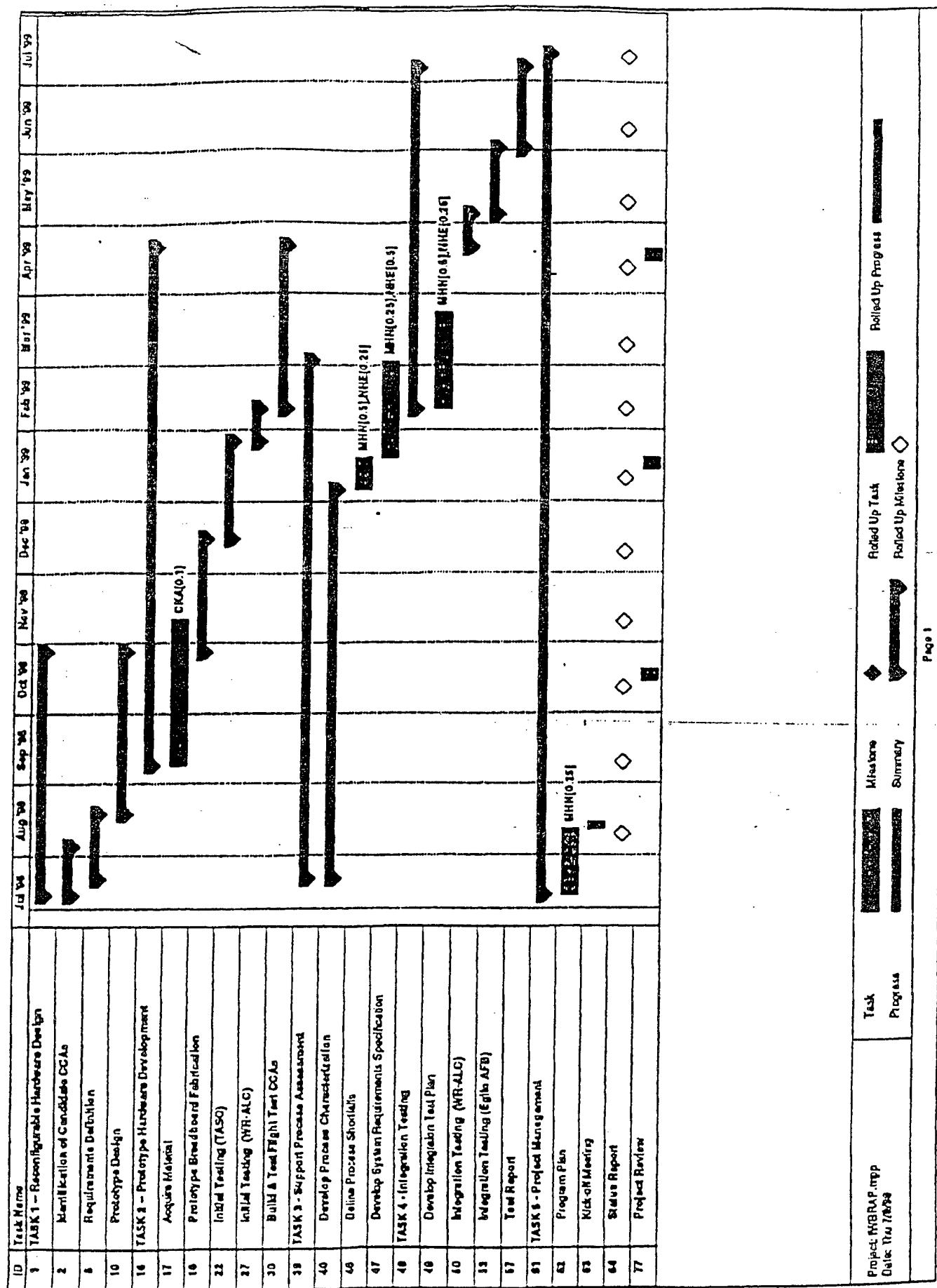
Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Name	Bubble Name	Results/Comments	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REF01							
Init Frequency:		C:\Users\Hector\Documents\Gibraltar\Title 109					
Description:							
Qin:							
Init:							
Orbitals:							
Operating Level:							
.....							
Obj1 Intensity:							
Fault Injection:							
Vendor:							
LSN:							
Init Configuration:							
System:							
WUC:							
Satellite Control:							
JCH:							
Type WUC:							
SDO:							
White Dose:							
XOV MAT:							
Log No.:							
Measured from:							
Inspection Activities:							
Condition Code:							
Discrepancy:							
TEST RESULT		PASS					
TEST REF0110							
WUC E fail:		SKIP					
VNA DSO 12-Tun Co.		SKIP					
WAVE INT							
Phase Int:							
SW VSWR Minumum utilization							
SW VSWR Maximum utilization frequency XFS							
SW VSWR Minimum utilization							
SW VSWR Maximum utilization frequency XFS							
Phase Int:							
(011312-1) Phase Minimum utilization							
(011312-1) Phase Minimum utilization frequency XFS							
(011312-1) Phase Maximum utilization							
(011312-1) Phase Minimum utilization frequency XFS							
Intention Int Test:							
(011312-1) Intention test Minimum utilization							
(011312-1) Intention test Minimum utilization frequency XFS							
Phase Duration:							
EXECUTION TIME							
Printed Execution Log:							
PostRun Execution Log:							
Total Test Execution time:							
Total UUI Execution time:							
Orchestrated:							
(011312-1)							
Quiescent:							

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

A-3C

Test Name	Bulletin Name	RejuiComments	Measured Value	Compliance	Lower limit	Upper limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT							
Test Sequence							
Description:							
Date:	11/16/00						
Time:	9:40 AM						
Duration:	0hr						
Optimal Level:	0.000000						
.....							
Test Identification							
Part Number:	1010112-1						
Vendor:							
H.S.N.:							
Line Description:							
System:	Cable Assembly						
W.U.C.:	AIG 104						
.....							
Serial Number	1024						
ICN:							
Type Model:							
J.R.O.							
Work Date:							
How tall:							
Test No.:							
Rinse and Flash							
Inspection & Limit:							
Condition Code:							
Accepting:							
TEST RESULT:	PASS						
TEST RESULTS							
H/C Edit 01	SKIP						
VNA 05112 - Test Cut	SKIP						
VSWR Test	PASS						
		\$11 VSWR Maximum allowed	0.001				
		\$11 VSWR Maximum allowed Frequency MHz	1.00				
		\$22 VSWR Maximum allowed	0.00				
		\$22 VSWR Maximum allowed Frequency MHz	1.00				
Phase Test	PASS						
		(1010112-1) Phase Window settings	-1.000000				
		(1010112-1) Phase Window allowed	0.375000				
		(1010112-1) Phase Window allowed Frequency Hz	0.000000				
		(1010112-1) Phase Window allowed	0.000000				
		(1010112-1) Phase Window allowed Frequency Hz	0.000000				
Insulation Test	PASS						
		(1010112-1) Insulation Loss Minimum allowed	0.0001				
		(1010112-1) Insulation Loss Maximum allowed Frequency Hz	0.000000				
Phase Matching	SKIP						
EXECUTION TIME							
		Printed Test Data File:	00:00:05:110				
		Printed Test Result File:	00:00:03:110				
		Print Test Execution Log:	00:01:16				
		Print Test Execution Log:	00:01:16				
		Print Test:	00:00:00:111				
		Print Test:	00:00:00:111				



ՄԱՆԵՐԱԿԱՆ ՎԵՐԱԿՐՈՆ

Tool Name	Subtest Name	Result/Comments	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT	Test Reference:	C:\Users\SEQUEL\OneDrive\Documents\Giga\11					
	Timestamp:						
	Date:	11/11/2022	11/11/2022	Pass			
	Item:	0.51 AW	0.51 AW	Pass			
	Operator:	0.51	0.51	Pass			
	Operating Level:	deg/dB	deg/dB	Pass			
	UUT Information						
	Part Number:	1011112-1	1011112-1	Pass			
	Vendor:						
	HSN:						
	Item Description:						
	Supply:						
	WUC:						
	Supplier Ref:						
	ICN:	QD11	QD11	Pass			
	Type Model:						
	ERD:						
	When Date:						
	How Many:						
	Qty No.:						
	Renewal From:						
	Intersection Ability:						
	Condition Code:						
	Participate:						
	TEST RESULT:						
	TEST RESULTS						
	WUG Emiss.						
	WHA OSL II Test Cpl						
	SWA Test						
	SINUSWA Maximum output						
	SINUSWA Distortion, output frequency 1KHz						
	SWA SSWR, Harmonic distortion						
	SWA VSWR Maximum without frequency 1KHz						
	VSWR Test						
	1011112-1 Phase Minimum without						
	1011112-1 Phase Maximum without frequency 1KHz						
	1011112-1 Phase Maximum without						
	1011112-1 Phase Maximum without						
	1011112-1 Phase Maximum without frequency 1KHz						
	Insulation loss Test						
	1011112-1 Insulation loss Minimum without						
	1011112-1 Insulation loss Maximum without frequency 1KHz						
	Phase Matching						
	ELECTION TIME						
	Periodic Test Selection Line:						
	Peakline Test Selection Line:						
	Total Test Selection Line:						
	Delta UUT Selection Line:						
	Gated:						

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Name	Subtest Name	Result/Comments	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT							
Test Equipment:							
Display:							
Date:							
Time:							
User:							
Operator:							
Operating Level:							
Measurement:							
Pull Request:							
Version:							
Build:							
Item Description:							
System:							
WUC:							
Serial Number:							
ICN:							
IPM Model:							
SHD:							
When Date:							
How MAI:							
Test ID:							
Reported Issue:							
Inspection Authority:							
Correlation Code:							
Discussions:							
Test Results:							
Test Results:							
WBC Edition:							
WBC OST Test Item C:							
VSWA Test:							
S11 VSVA Minimum with low							
S11 VSVA Minimum with high frequency XES							
S11 VSVA Minimum with high							
S22 VSVA Maximum with high frequency XES							
Phase Test:							
(S10) S12-1 Phase Minimum with low							
(S10) S12-1 Phase Minimum with high frequency XES							
(S10) S12-1 Phase Maximum with low							
(S10) S12-1 Phase Maximum with high frequency XES							
Interleaved Test:							
(S10) S12-1 Interleaved low Minimum with low							
(S10) S12-1 Interleaved low Minimum with high frequency XES							
Phase Shading:							
Execution time:							
Pull Request execution time:							
Test Plan Execution time:							
Test Plan Execution time:							
Test Plan Execution time:							
Initial DTT Execution time:							
Initial DTT Execution time:							
Initial DTT Execution time:							

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

TITANIC SURVIVORS

Tidwell, Hause, and Test / *Lessons*

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Name	Subtest Name	Result/Comment	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution time
TEST REPORT							
Test Sequence:		CHARACTERSEQUENCINGCIRCUITTESTS seq					
Date/Time							
Date:							
Line:							
Operator:							
Opening test							
.....							
WUT Information							
Furn Number	(0311)R.1						
Yntefac	1m 61						
HSN							
Line Description:	Cable Assembly						
System:	100VAC						
WUC:							
Serial Number:	001						
ICN:							
Line Wavet.							
SDO.							
When Date:							
How Many:							
Test No:							
Normal Run.							
Supervision Activity.							
Condition Code:							
Discrepancy:							
TEST RESULT:							
TEST RESULTS							
WBC Test	SKIP						
YNA QSL 10 Tech Cal	SKIP						
YNSWA Test	FAIL						
S11 YNSWA Minimum wth load	FA.35						
S11 YNSWA Maximum without Frequency MS	ROH						
S12 YNSWA Minimum wth load	FA.45						
S12 YNSWA Maximum without Frequency MS	HIGH						
Phase Test	FAIL						
10101111-1 Phase Wavetan without	FA.55						
10101111-1 Phase Wavetan without Frequency MS	ROH						
10101111-1 Phase Wavetan wth load	FA.55						
10101111-1 Phase Wavetan without Frequency MS	HIGH						
Interference Test	FAIL						
10101111-1 Interference test Minum without	FA.55						
10101111-1 Interference test Minum without Frequency MS	ROH						
Phase Locking	FAIL						
External Noise							
Printout External Line:							
- Positive External Line							
Total Test External Line							
Total Test Grounded Line:							
Grounded							

TTS

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Report	Subtest Name	Result/Comments	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
Test Sequence:		C:\ABVIEW\TEST\TURE\TEST\TRAVELINGWAVE\TTS					
Discipline:							
Date:							
E-mail:							
Operator:							
Operating Level:							
.....							
Unit Information							
Part Number:	101312-1						
Vendor:	Littelfuse						
HSN:							
Item Description:	Cable Assembly						
System:	ALO 111						
ICW:	001						
Type Main:							
SAD:							
When Due:							
How MAI:							
Table:							
Reviewed By:							
Inspection Activity:							
Condition Code:							
Disposition:							
TEST RESULT:		PASSED		PASS			
TEST RESULTS:		SKIP					
WBC Edit:		SKIP					
YMA OSL 17 sum 61							
YMA L111							
STAN VSKA Maximum without							
STAN VSKA Maximum with limit frequency XFS							
STD VSKA Maximum without							
STD VSKA Maximum with limit							
STD VSKA Maximum with limit frequency XFS							
Phase Init							
(0101)1-1 Phase Maximum without							
(0101)1-1 Phase Maximum without Frequency XFS							
(0101)12-1 Phase Maximum without							
(0101)12-1 Phase Maximum without Frequency XFS							
Intermod Test							
(0101)2-1 Intermod Loss Min without limit							
(0101)2-1 Intermod Loss Min without Frequency XFS							
Phase Matching							
EXECUTION TIME							
Execution Limit:							
Partial Test Limit:							
Total Test Execution Limit:							
Total Unit Execution Limit:							
Overall							

TA

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Test Ref ID	Bubbled Name	Result	Comments	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
Test Request:	Traveling Wave Tube Test Request							
Description:	Traveling Wave Tube Test Request							
Date:	11/11/11							
Time:	11:19 PM							
Line:	10416							
Operator:	John Doe							
Operating Level:	Normal							
.....							
WATT Information								
Paul Wurmbach:	010122114							
Vandal:	12345							
ISRN:								
Item Description:	Traveling Wave Tube Assembly							
Spurious:	A1Q 104							
KUC:								
Serial Number:	0926							
IC#:								
Type Maint:								
SRO:								
Whin Date:								
HW Mkt:								
Log No:								
Renewed Date:								
Interest Ability:								
Condition Code:								
Operativity:								
TEST RESULTS								
TEST RESULTS	PASS							
MEC Effect:	SKIP							
VNA OS1 /7 from Cil	SKIP							
VNA Test	TA-3.5							
511 VSWR Maximum allowed:	1.43							
511 VSWR Maximum allowed frequency ETS3	-							
512 VSWR Maximum allowed	1.24444							
513 VSWR Maximum allowed	1.20000							
522 VSWR Maximum allowed frequency ETS	1.00000							
Phase Test	LOG							
10113111-1 Phase Minimum allowed:	1.435							
10113121-1 Phase Minimum allowed frequency ETS	0.00000							
10113171-1 Phase Maximum allowed:	1.60000							
(010117-1) Phase Maximum allowed frequency ETS	0.00000							
Insulation Loss Test	LOG							
10113111-1 Insulation Loss Minimum allowed:	1.154							
10113121-1 Insulation Loss Maximum allowed:	1.154							
Phase Tracking	OFF							
EXECUTION TIME	14:315009							
Previous Execution time:	00:00:00:000							
PostRun Execution time:	00:00:00:000							
Total Test Execution time:	00:00:00:000							
Total WU Execution time	00:00:00:000							
Overall d/t:	00:01:21							
.....	00:00:00:109							
.....	01101658X							

Travelling Wave Tube Test Re-

THE BOSTONIAN 1921

Traveling Wave Tube Test Results

Traveling Wave Test Results

Test Name	Bulletin Name	Result/Comment	Measured Value	Comparison	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Execution Time
TEST REPORT							
Test Requester:	Claudiu Popa	CLADVIEW EQUIPMENT CONTRACTING LTD.					
Customer:							
Date:	11/08/08						
Line:	1.5 MW						
Operator:	JONES						
Operating Level:	Obstruction						
.....						
Unit Information							
Part Number:	CB001						
Vendor:	Finsa						
NSN:							
Line Description:	Cable Assembly						
Series:	AIO 104						
WUC:							
Spare Counter:	:22						
ICN:							
Type Model:	SAQ						
Wheel Out:							
HOW WAT:							
Fig No.:							
Annotation:							
Impedance At 4V:							
Condition Code:							
Comments:							
TEST RESULT	UUT PASSED	PASS					
TEST RESULTS							
WBC 0101	SKIP						
VNA 0512 Line 1	SKIP						
VERA 101	FAIL						
\$11 VSWR Maximum without frequency XFS	FAIL						
\$11 VSWR Maximum without frequency XFS	FAIL						
\$21 VSWR Maximum without frequency XFS	FAIL						
\$22 VSWR Maximum without frequency XFS	FAIL						
Phase Test	FAIL						
(010312-1) Phase Minimum Attenuation	FAIL						
(010312-1) Phase Minimum, no limit Frequency XFS	FAIL						
(010312-1) Phase Maximum Attenuation	FAIL						
(010312-1) Phase Maximum without Frequency XFS	FAIL						
Isolation Test	FAIL						
(010312-1) Isolation Loss Minimum without	FAIL						
(010312-1) Isolation Loss Minimum without Frequency XFS	FAIL						
Phase Frequency	SKIP						
EXECUTION TIME							
Initial Execution time:							
Initial Execution limit:							
Last Test Execution time:							
Last UUT Execution time:							
Oriented:							
00:00:00:221							
0.015601							

A-43

Министерство образования

14

LRU/SRU NOMENCLATURE	P/N	VENDOR	NSN	QPA	WUC	SMR CODE	MTBF/ MTBM	# OF SPARES PROVISION	2 VS. 3 LEVEL	WEIGHT	CL INC
APQ-180 Radar							/43.09				
Transmitter, Radar	3173111-105	Hughes	5841-01-294-7946	1	72VAE		1521/229.8	0	3	188	
Circuit Card Assembly	5003252-10	*	5998-01-310-7478	1				?			
Transmitter Subassembly	3249015-5	*	5841-01-107-2137	1				?			
Radar Modulator	3334045-10	*	5841-01-224-7835	1				?			
Radar Data Processor	5002080-10	*	5841-01-299-3515	1				?			
Radar Sel Subassembly	5061302-15	*	5841-01-303-0403	1				?			
Detector Assembly	3334220-10	*	N/A	1		AFFDDT		?			
Power Supply	5001940	*	6130-01-226-1154	1				?			
Solenoid Power Supply	3334270-2	*	5841-01-407-5880	1				?			
Radar Rcvr/Exciter	3173025-115	*	5841-01-319-0648	1	72VBO		2487/250.65	0	3	63	
Filter Assembly	5002880	*	5841-61-224-7751	1				?			
RF Electronics	5002440-5	*	5841-01-328-8234	1				?			
IF Electronics	5002490	*	5841-01-226-1171	1				?			
Volt Reg./Fmr Calib.	5002580	*	5841-01-226-5530	1				?			
Trans. Driver Gen.	5002810-10	*	5895-01-302-2078	1				?			
Trans. Driver Offset	5002660-1	*	5841-01-267-8662	1				?			
Local Osci Gen.	5002710-1	*	5841-01-297-8078	1				?			
Ref Osci Gen.	5002780-1	*	5841-01-267-7708	1				?			
Unit Control	5002880-1	*	5841-01-267-8737	1				?			
Intra-Radar Mux Bus	5002890	*	5841-01-231-9895	1				?			
Signal Processor	3173044-115	*	5841-01-284-3965	1	72VAA		600/416.56	0	3	60	
Display Interface	5042380-5	*	5999-01-281-8861	1				?			
Input Data Processor	5042370-5	*	5998-01-285-1282	1				?			
IRE/ASC	5042390	*	5841-01-227-4735	1				?			
Array Control Aux.	5042360-5	*	5999-01-279-7171	1				?			
Cent Proc Unit (CPU)	3582119-10	*	5998-01-299-8668	1				?			
Processor Pipeline	5042330-6	*	5999-01-279-3555	1				?			
Data Memory Struct	5042320-1	Hughes	5999-01-279-7172	1				?			
Inst Sequence Logic	5042310	*	5841-01-226-5538	1				?			
Global Bulk Mem Cont	5042350-3	*	5998-01-226-5535	1				?			
Global Bulk Memory	5042140	*	5998-01-296-1434	1				?			
Linear Regulator	5002942	*	6110-01-224-4330	1				?			
AC/DC Converter	5002902	*	6130-01-226-1155	1				?			

CUBIC IC/H/FT	UNIT COST	FCA/PCA DATE	DATA AVAIL	COST TO REPAIR	TPS COMPLEXITY	TPS DATE AVAIL	TPS DEV.	"I" LVL SE	"D" LVL SE	EQUIP. AVAIL	COMMENTS	F-15 P/N ECP/CCP
\$1,201,111	Feb-93	Jun-93		Very Complex		Mar-97	DME	EEETS	ARTS/MTTS		GFE	3173111-110, 115
\$55,487												
\$6,490												
\$83,099												
\$648,121												
\$300,014												APG-63
\$84,550												
\$101,614												APG-63
\$888,775	Feb-93	Jun-93		Complex		Mar-95	DME	EEETS	ARTS/MMTS	Jan-96	GFE	2249/M252
\$22,955												
\$188,680												
\$231,767												
\$153,779												-5/-7
\$212,455												-10
\$71,900												
\$215,304												
\$74,485												
\$61,005												
\$102,839												
\$695,312	Feb-93	Jun-93		Very Complex		Jan-96	DME	EEETS	ARTS/MMTS	Jan-96	GFE	3173044-100, 105, 107, 115
\$26,562												
\$65,574												
\$51,676												
\$62,553												
\$21,068												
\$53,575												
\$30,928												
\$67,732												
\$81,701												-4/-5/-10
\$71,079												
\$11,099												
\$30,349												

LRU/SRU NOMENCLATURE	P/N	VENDOR	NSN	QPA	WUC	SMR CODE	MTBF/ MTBM	# OF SPARES PROVISION	2 VS. 3 LEVEL	WEIGHT	IN
Analog/Digital Convert.	3173037-100	*	5895-01-310-0160	1	72VAF	PAODDT	195.48	5	3	70	11
Chassis	5091575	*									
High Prl	5043220-15	*	5998-01-299-8047	1		PAFDD		?			
(P) Gain Cont Amp	5091580-5	*	5998-01-328-4716	1		PAFLDT		2		48	2
11 Bit A/D	5039960-7	*	5998-01-356-4392	1		PAFDD		?			
VFO	5085490	*	5998-01-285-7495	1		PAFDD		?			
(P) 6 Bit A/D-Interface	5091590-10	*	5998-01-328-4725	1		PAFLDT		2		48	2
(P) Priority Buffer	5091600	*	5998-01-328-4728	1		PAFDTT		2		48	2
I/O Log/Tim Cont.	5065480	*	5998-01-268-6188	1		PAFDD		?			
Daqc/Micro Processor (A8)	5065420-85	*	5998-01-310-2196	1		PAFDAT		3		48	2
Linear Regulator	5002300-5	*	5841-01-311-2851	1		PAFDD		?			
Power Supply	5002210-15	*	6130-01-282-8769	1		PAFDD		?			
Cable Assy	5091577	*		1		PAFFFP		?			
Cable Assy	5091578	*		1		PAFFFP		?			
Data Processor	3173082-105	*	5841-01-290-5864	1	72VAB		718/453.25	0	3	53	
Inter Nav Set (INS)	3562124-5	*	5998-01-279-6050	1				?			
AIO/DO	3562114-10	*	5998-01-279-6048	1				?			
RSP Wall Clock	3562120-15	*	5998-01-293-1546	1				?			
Can Comp/Dig Input	3562121-15	*	5998-01-318-0303	1				?			
I/O Bus Controller	3562122-10	*	5998-01-288-6188	1				?			
Cent Proc Unit (CPU)	3562119-10	*	5998-01-299-8666	1				?			
Memory Controller	3562191	*	5998-01-292-2801	1				?			
Working Memory	3562113-15	*	5998-01-312-6075	1		PAFDOT		?			
Firm Memory	3562185	*	5998-01-297-7764	1		PAFDOT		?			
Linear Regulator	5002230	*	5999-01-217-8746	1		PADDOT		?			
Antenna	3173032-100	Hughes	5985-01-309-4085	1	72VAC	PAODDT	147.87	14	3	131	
Antenna Assy	50855588	*		1		PAFDOT		1			
Disk Brake Assy	6239153	*		1		PAFDOT		2			
Valve Assy Hyd	6239152	*		1		PAFFFP		?			
Gimbal Assy	6239140	*		1		PADDOT		2			
Inst. Assy Read	6239209	*		1		PAFDOT		1			
Inst. Assy REA	6239210	*		1		PAFDOT		1			
Hyd Manifold	6239201	*		1		PADDOT		1			
Cable Wrap	6239187	*		1		PAFFFP		1			
Wiring Harness	6239192	*		1		PAFDOT		3			
LV Power Supply	3173615-100	*	6130-01-309-3092	1	72VAH	PAODOT	5374/1198.31	6	3	42	1
(A 1) Circuit Card Assembly	3569820	*	5998-01-158-5207	1		PAFLD		?			
(P) (A2) LV Dir Current	5085628	*	5998-01-328-8779	1		PAFLDT		2			
(A3) Voltage Regulator	3589970-20	*	6110-01-123-0868	1		PAFLD		?			
(P) (A4) Control Amp	6237440	*	5998-01-329-0760	1		PAFLDT		2			
(P) (A5) A/E Elect. Control	6237450	*	5998-01-328-8820	1		PAFLDT		2			
(P) (A6) LV Power Sub Ass	5091590-10	*	6130-01-328-4680	1		PAFDOT		2			
Chassis	5058625	*		1		XB		?			
Bonded Assembly	3556300	*	5841-01-122-8884	1		XB		?			
Indicator Assy Fault	5085685	*		1		PAFFFP		?			

JPPORT DATA